The Grub-ſtreet Journal.

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Thursday, APRIL 19. 1733.

To FRANCIS WALSINGHAM, of the Inner-Temple, Eſq; author of the *Free Briton*.

SIR,

IT is now almoſt a year and a half ago, ſince you thought proper to abuſe the common-council of the city of London, for rejecting a petition preſented to them, praying leave to erect an equeſtrian ſtatue of K. WILLIAM in Cheapſide. Every one of your allegations againſt that worſhipful body, together with your defence of thoſe allegations, were particularly anſwered at that time, in a letter addreſſed by me to Mr. BAVIUS, which was publiſhed in the *Grub-ſtreet Journals* N° 99, and 100. It was much wondered, that you made no reply: and your ſilence was attributed to two cauſes; either becauſe you could not anſwer it, or becauſe you would not, imagining, perhaps, yourſelf under no obligation to anſwer a letter which was addreſſed to another perſon. Being willing to believe, that the latter reaſon was more prevalent with you than the former; I now addreſs this preſent letter directly to yourſelf, in anſwer to your late *Remarks on the proceedings of the common council in reading a copy of the tobacco-bill*. Which *Remarks* I hope you will either retract, or defend, as becomes an honeſt man, and an eminent writer of our ſociety.

And here, by way of precaution, I muſt tell you in the firſt place, that I do not undertake to juſtify in general the proceedings of the common-council in this affair; but only to vindicate them againſt your objections in particular, and to ſhew, that, notwithſtanding any thing you have advanced to the contrary, there was nothing illegal, or even improper in thoſe proceedings. When ſtronger reaſons ſhall appear againſt them, it will be then time enough to conſider them: my only buſineſs at preſent is to ſhew the weakneſs of yours.

You begin your *Remarks* with a grave, pompous aſſertion, "That the powers and privileges of any aſſembly are "veſted in it, for the good of the whole community; "and therefore that a violation of thoſe particular immunities, is an act of violence done to the whole frame of "government." You then apply this to the *court of common council*, and ſay, that "whoever attempts to violate "thoſe *peculiar rights*, which form and conſtitute this *peculiar body*, is an enemy to the people, and to the publick. He breaks in upon the fences of national liberty: "he renders theſe forms and conſtitutions precarious, by "which all liberty in the community ſubſiſts; he ſets examples to *other men* to invade *other*, and even *more eſſential* forms: ſo that all the laws, which uphold a ſtate, "are expoſed to ſubverſion." — Theſe high notions, Sir, of the *peculiar rights, powers*, and *privileges* of the common-council of this city, and of the dreadful conſequences of any *attempt to violate* them, ſeem to me to have been lately imbibed by you. For had you entertained the ſame about a year and half ago, you could not ſurely have fallen ſo ſeverely upon that court, only for exerting an undoubted *power, right*, and *privilege* belonging to them, in rejecting a petition without reading it.

But tho' I am for ſecuring their *powers* and *privileges* as ſtrongly as poſſible from all violation; yet I cannot think, that a violation of them would neceſſarily be attended with all thoſe dreadful conſequences you mention. The argument you bring to prove your aſſertion, is only a compariſon between the natural body, and the body politic. "For *power*, ſay you, in a body politick, is as *life* [you "mean breath] in a human body; and to deſtroy the *power* "or *privilege*, by which the one acts, is like ſtopping the "*breath*, by which the other exiſts [lives], and LEAVES "them BOTH alike dead carcaſſes." —— Tho' this may be grammar, yet, I fear, that, without an Hyp-oratorical elleipſis, it is not ſenſe. For how does the *deſtroying of the power* of the one, LEAVE them BOTH *alike dead carcaſſes*? The deſtruction of the *power* of a body politic, may be like *ſtopping the breath* in the body natural, and may leave the body politic *a dead carcaſs*; but it can never leave the body natural ſuch; upon which it has no influence. You meant to ſay, I ſuppoſe, that "to deſtroy the power, "by which the one acts, is like ſtopping the *breath*, by "which the other lives, and [this deſtruction of the power in one, and this ſtopping of the breath in the other] "muſt neceſſarily leave them both like *dead carcaſſes*."

But ſuppoſing the ſenſe of this place to be clear and unexceptionable: yet it will prove nothing to the purpoſe for which it was here brought. There is no way of arguing ſo fallacious, as that from compariſons, or caſes which ſeem to be parallel. The drawing of theſe is generally leſs the work of the judgment, than of the imagination: which frequently exhibiting only an empty ſhadow of an argument, deceives the reaſoner, as well as the reader. The thing to be here proved, is, that "whoever attempts "to violate the *peculiar rights*, which form and conſtitute "the common-council of the city of London, is an ene-"my to the publick, and attempts to ſubvert *all* the laws "which uphold the ſtate:" or, in other words, that a violation of any *peculiar powers* or *privileges* of that body, is a violation of all the powers and privileges in general of the whole body politic of this nation. To prove this, it is ſaid, that "*power* in a body politick, is as *life* or "*breath* in a human body:" and therefore, whoever deſtroys that *power*, acts like one who ſtops the *breath* in a human body.—But the compariſon is by no means adequate. He who obſtructs the *power* of the ſupreme head of the body politic, acts indeed like one who *ſtops the breath* in an human body, and thereby renders the former as much a *dead carcaſs*, as the other does the latter. But he, who only obſtructs any *peculiar power* or *privilege* of any leſſer community, which is only a part of the whole national body, acts only like one, who hurts ſome particular member of the body natural: which obſtruction in the former caſe, may cauſe ſome diſorder in the whole political body, as the hurt done to one particular member may cauſe pain to the whole natural body; but in neither caſe, the life of either body is deſtroyed, or even neceſſarily indangered.—Nay, ſuppoſing this compariſon had been brought to prove only, that an attempt to violate ſome *peculiar rights* of any leſſer community, (as of the city of London) was to deſtroy all the powers and privileges of that community, and to leave it like a *dead carcaſs*; it would have been of no force. For to violate ſome of their powers, could be at worſt only like wounding ſome member of the body natural, and exciting a ſenſe of pain; but could not be like *ſtopping the breath*, and rendering the body *a dead carcaſs*; which fatal act can be reſembled in that political body, only by putting a ſtop to all their powers and privileges at once, by taking away their charter.

After all this ſtrong reaſoning, Sir, about the dreadful conſequences of violating the *peculiar rights* of the *common council of London*, as extending to the whole national body, I am glad to find you a little more moderate, when you come to apply what you had advanced, to the rights and privileges of the Houſe of commons. For then you only ſuppoſe, that the violation of the rights of the *common-council* affects only the welfare of the city of London. And accordingly you ask, "If the invaſion of their [the common councils] "privileges would be invading the welfare "of the city, in how much greater degree muſt this rea-"ſoning be of force with relation to the Houſe of com-"mons?" — By way of return for your moderation, I will give you ſuch an anſwer as you deſire, and will own, that the *degree* will be according to the *degrees* of dignity, by which the latter is ſuperior to the former.

Let us then, Sir, now examine, how you prove, that the late proceedings of the *common council* were an *invaſion* of the privileges of the Houſe of commons. "Of all their "privileges the power of raiſing money is the moſt ſacred: "they will not ſuffer it to be *debated* or *argued*: they will "not ſuffer the *money bills* to be printed: they will not "ſuffer the clerks to give copies to any but their own "members." — Did the common council preſume to *debate* or *argue* this power? Did they preſume to print any *money bill*? Did they clandeſtinely procure a *copy* of any *money-bill*, contrary to any order of the houſe? — No. But a copy of the tobacco-bill, which is a money bill, was read in *common council*, "which was as high an in-"fringement of the moſt ſacred privilege of parliament, "as ever was attempted by any private man, or particular "community." — This is a very ſtrong aſſertion, without one reaſon added to ſupport it. And it is a good negative argument againſt it, that the honourable Houſe of commons, who are the only judges of their own privileges, have not taken the leaſt notice of this *high infringement*. One ſingle reſolution of theirs is, I own, ſufficient to determine this whole affair, and to ſilence all diſpute about it: but 'till they ſhall interpoſe, the bare aſſertion of one *Free Briton* can be of no more weight, than the contrary aſſertion of another.

You are pleaſed, Sir, to allow, that the common-council have *a right to petition*: and, I believe, you will not deny, that the more exact knowledge they had of the nature of the bill, the more rational would be their proceedings in petitioning. The grand objection, which has been repeated over and over, againſt the late *inſtructions* ſent from the ſeveral boroughs and counties to their repreſentatives, was, that perſons in theſe *inſtructions* declared themſelves againſt a bill, of the nature of which they were altogether ignorant. Here is a large body of men, who, by hearing the bill read, are exactly informed of its nature, and upon that information, ground their petition againſt it; and, for this rational way of proceeding, are charged with infringing the privileges of the Houſe of Commons. So that the people, by this method of reaſoning, are brought under a fatal kind of dilemma, and prohibited from petitioning at all: they muſt not do it, before they had ſeen the bill, or heard the contents of it; becauſe if they do, they will bring themſelves under the juſt imputation of acting ignorantly and perverſely; and they muſt not ſee the bill, or hear it read, becauſe this *is as high an infringement as poſſible of the moſt ſacred privilege of parliament*.

"None will diſpute, you ſay, that the *printed votes* "were proper to be read in the *common-council*, and ſuf-"ficient foundation to form their petition upon." — I am, Sir, intirely of your opinion: but then at the ſame time, I am likewiſe of opinion, that none can reaſonably diſpute, that a copy of a bill itſelf is a *more ſufficient* foundation to form a petition upon, than any general *votes* concerning it. And this, I think, may ſerve to excuſe, at leaſt, if not to juſtify, the communicating and reading of the bill in that aſſembly.— Beſides, ſince it had been frequently aſſerted, that this bill had been vilely miſrepreſented by popular incendiaries, there could be no way ſo proper to give people full ſatisfaction in the real contents of it, as to read it to them: and it is well known, that the reading of it had ſuch an effect upon many, as intirely to change their opinion concerning it.

But not content with repreſenting the caſe plainly as it was, you ſcatter up and down your paper various expreſſions by way of aggravation. You call it "drawing the "moſt ſacred of all proceedings of the *Houſe of commons*, "even a *money-bill*, under the cenſure of a *common-council*; "bringing a *money-bill*, out of the *Houſe of commons*, to be "*tried* paragraph by paragraph, at the bar of a *foreign* ju-"riſdiction; and the like": by which you only mean, in plain Engliſh, that a copy of the tobacco bill was read in the *common-council*, and upon that reading a petition drawn up againſt it. As theſe therefore are only oratorical flouriſhes and exaggerations, in which it muſt be owned that you not only delight, but excell; I ſhall not critically examine into the truth and juſtneſs of them.

Having charged both the perſon who communicated the copy of this bill, and all thoſe who heard it read, with infringeing *the moſt ſacred privilege of parliament*; you at laſt, Sir, heap an additional weight of guilt upon the former, and charge him in plain terms with "a *publick rob-"bery*, adjudged to be ſuch by the *Roman law*, and at this "day held to be ſuch by the *law of nations*." —— As to the *law of nations*, you bring no manner of proof, but a bare aſſertion: but as to the other, you ſay, that "by the "*Julian law* it is termed *Peculatus*, and treated as the "ſame crime with *robbing* or *embezzling* the public trea-"ſure." In proof of which, you quote the DIGEST AD "LEGEM JULIAM PECULATUS, LIB. XLVIII. TIT. 13. "*Senatus juſſit, lege peculatus teneri eos, qui injuſſu ejus "qui ei rei præerit, tabularum publicarum inſpiciendarum "deſcribendarumque poteſtatem fecerunt.*" [*fecerint.*] —— I wiſh, Sir, you had favoured us with a tranſlation of this law: which you was under a greater obligation to have done, as well upon the account of the perſons againſt whom you was writing, as becauſe it is neceſſary now that all our pleadings ſhould be in Engliſh. They might then have better judged, whether the communicating a copy of the tobacco bill came under this law: for which they might have had ſome regard, on account of its antiquity, tho' none as to its force and validity; ſince it really has no more with reſpect to us, than any law of the Medes and Perſians.

But ſuppoſing the *Civil law* were in force amongſt us, tho' I do not pretend to any knowledge in it, yet I think there is juſt reaſon to aſſert, that the imaginary crime of which you here ſpeak, cannot be brought within the letter of this *Julian law*. The ſenſe of which I take to be this. "The ſenate decreed, that thoſe ſhould be liable "to the penalties of the law concerning robbing the pub-"lic, who, without the orders of the perſon preſiding "over that matter, ſhould give any one power or opportu-"nity of inſpecting and tranſcribing public records or "writings." — I cannot apprehend, how an original bill, read only a ſecond time, and which probably may never

paſs into an act, can with any propriety come under the denomination of *tabulæ publicæ, public records* or *writings*, or, as you yourſelf call them, *office papers*. But ſuppoſing they may, yet this law ſeems to me to be only againſt thoſe, who, being clerks, or the like, in public offices, permit any one, without the order or leave of proper authority, to inſpect or tranſcribe any writings relating to the public. How this law can extend to any perſon, who, with the leave of proper authority, having taken a copy of an original paper, afterwards ſhews that copy to others, I cannot imagine: and ſhall be very glad to receive better information from you; with which I hope you will be pleaſed in a little time, to favour,

Sir, your humble ſervant,

Grub-ſtreet, Ap. 16. 1733. MÆVIUS.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

C. *Courant.*
P. *Poſt-Boy.*
D P. *Daily Poſt.*
D J. *Daily Journal.*
S J. *St. James's Evening Poſt.*
W E. *Whitehall Evening Poſt.*
L E. *London Evening Poſt.*
D A. *Daily Advertiſer.*

THURSDAY, *Ap.* 12. Yeſterday being the firſt day of term, the right hon. the lord Chancellor and Judges went with the uſual ſtate to Weſtminſter hall, &c. *C. P. DJ.*

We hear that the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common-council, &c. made ſo fine and powerful addreſſes to the Houſe of Commons on tueſday laſt, by petition and remonſtrance againſt the intended exciſe-bill on tobacco, that they have been pleaſed to put off the farther reading of it to tueſday June 12th. And laſt night there was ringing of bells, bonfires, and other demonſtrations of joy throughout this city, upon that occaſion. *P.*——Yeſterday upon news, that the exciſe-bill was to be put off till June 12th, the bells were ſet a ringing; and the ſame being confirmed in the evening, there was bonfires, and an univerſal joy appeared in the citizens countenances; and the houſes in general throughout the city, were illuminated beyond what has been known in many years. *DJ.*—At Temple-bar the populace had the aſſurance to burn a large figure ſtuffed with ſtraw, with a blue paper a-croſs his ſhoulder reſembling a garter, and white paper ſtuck on his coat to imitate a ſtar: they did the like in King-ſtreet, Guildhall, alſo in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, and in other places; and the mob were ſo riotous, that they broke the windows of ſeveral houſes that were not illuminated: but what won't mobs do when they are fir'd. *LE.*— Yeſterday being the anniverſary of the coronation of king William and queen Mary, of glorious memory, the ſame was obſerved with ringing of bells, &c. and the evening concluded with bonfires in ſeveral parts of the city, illuminations, &c. *C.*—*It is matter of wonder, that my brother* C. *who* daily *ſhews ſo much* wit, *ſhould have ſo good a* memory, *as to remember what almoſt every body had forgotten.*

Laſt night about ſeven, ſeveral perſons were ſeized for inſulting Sir Rob. Walpole, as he paſſed through the court of requeſts, but were diſcharged. *DP.*— Notice has been ſent to the lord mayor and the high bailiff of Weſtminſter, that if any perſon hereafter preſumes to obſtruct or inſult any member in his paſſage to or from the houſe, they ſhall be proceeded againſt with the utmoſt rigour and ſeverity. *DA.*—Mr. Joſeph Kells, owner of a ſhip, living at Woodbridge in Suffolk, was ſeized, and being carried to the Crown-tavern in New Palace-yard, where the juſtices were aſſembled in a petty ſeſſions, he was bound over to appear at the king's-bench bar the laſt day of the term, in a recognizance of 500 l. *SJ.*—He is a gentleman of fortune and character, and was ſeized by ſeveral juſtices of the peace, who were preſent, with a great number of conſtables, to prevent riots, being accuſed of hiſſing at Sir Robert, and raiſing a riot. *LE.*

To morrow Mr. alderman Parker, of Lynn, ſets out hence on his return home, with his new-invented inſtruments for gauging wines. *SJ.*

The mayor and aldermen of Stamford have ſent a ſecond letter to their repreſentatives againſt the exciſe. *P.*

The lord chief baron Reynolds is declared lord chief juſtice of the King's-bench. *DP.*

Yeſterday the rev. Mr. Ant. Springate and Mr. Tho. Friend of Lewes in Suſſex, paid the ſufferers of Blandford, Tiverton, and Ramſay 293 l. collected at Lewes, and the eaſt part of Suſſex: Blandford 190 l Tiverton 80 l. and Ramſay 23 l. 10 l. more was given by a private gentleman to Blandford. *LE.*

Yeſterday the rev. Dr. Waterland, arch-deacon of Middleſex, gave an eloquent and learned charge to ſeveral of the reverend clergy at S. Clement-danes, in defence of the Holy Trinity. *C.*

The grand jury for the county of Middleſex, preſented on friday laſt one of their *fellow jury-men*, for taking money to diſpatch ſeveral bills of indictment. *DP.*

On ſunday died at Shields Dr. John Woolley, an eminent Man-midwife, in his 87th year, who acquired a plentiful fortune. He left one ſon, and two daughters unmarried, to whom he always profeſs'd much love and eſteem, but cut them off with 1 s. each, leaving his eſtate to two couſins. *DJ.*— On tueſday Mr. Wilcox, an eminent ſurgeon belonging to S. Bartholomew's hoſpital. *C. DP.* — In eaſt Smithfield Mrs. Jane Thompſon, in her 117th year; who retained all her ſenſes till within a few hours of her death. *DA.* —— Yeſterday Mr. Clutterbuck a wealthy merchant. *P.* —— Laſt night in Red-croſs-ſtreet Mr. Sam. Wilcox, an eminent diſſenting miniſter, preacher at the meeting in Mugwell-ſtreet. He was well at 9; but juſt as he was going to bed, being taken with a pain at the heart, took a cordial, and died immediately. *WE.*

Chriſtened males 184: females 157: in all 341. —— Buried males 253: females 288: in all 541. — Decreaſed in the burials this week 35. *SJ. WE. LE.*

FRIDAY, *Ap.* 13. The right hon. the earl of Pomfret, maſter of the horſe to the queen, has appointed Mr. Longerdon to ſucceed Mr. Matthews as body chairman to the queen. *C.* — Mr. Lanſdown. *P. DP. DJ.*

On wedneſday night 3 fellows were committed to the Poultry compter, for appearing in a riotous manner with clubs and ſtaves, and breaking peoples windows, eſpecially at the Poſt-office in Lombard-ſtreet, where they broke almoſt all the windows in the front, becauſe they did not put out lights. *C.* — *My brother* C. *I believe is miſtaken: theſe* windows were broke, *not* becauſe they did not put out lights, *but becauſe they* did not put *them in.*

Yeſterday Mr. Joſeph Kell was committed to the Gate-houſe for inſulting Sir Rob. Walpole; and on wedneſday night laſt was admitted to bail, himſelf in a recognizance of 500 l. and his two ſureties in 500 l. more. *DJ.* —— *It is ſtrange, that* Mr. Kell *ſhould be* bailed *the night before he was* committed. *But this wonder is cleared up by the following article.* — The account in yeſterday's papers of Mr. Kell, &c. we are aſſured is falſe, that gentleman having been in cuſtody half an hour before Sir Robert came out of the houſe of commons. *DJ. Ap.* 14. — *Note of* yeſterday's papers, *but the* D J. *gave this* falſe account: *the diſcovery of which is a very* ingenious, *tho' not* ingenuous, *way of my brother's proving his own* account true.

On ſunday a butcher of Clare-market was bit by an adder at Copenhagen-houſe; he immediately ſucked the wound, and the venom had ſuch an effect upon him, that he ſwell'd prodigiouſly in a ſhort time, and is ſince dead. *C.*

SATURDAY, *Ap.* 14. On thurſday the ſhips in the river made a beautiful appearance, having their jacks, antients and pendants out, and adorned in the beſt manner they were able. *DJ.*

York, Ap. 1. On tueſday laſt the famous Frenchman flew off from the top of one of the ſpires of our cathedral into the market-place, and then went up the ſame way he came down, performing ſeveral ſurpriſing actions on the rope as he went along, to the ſurpriſe of ſeveral thouſand of ſpectators. *P.*

This day there was a private call of ſerjeants, when Mr. juſtice Reeve and Mr. Wright of the Inner temple were call'd to the bar of the Court of common pleas, to take upon them the degree of ſerjeants at law; at the ſame time Mr. juſtice Reeve was ſworn into the office of judge of the ſaid court, in the room of Mr. juſtice Price deceas'd. *SJ. WE. LE.*— The four law courts are to be removed from Weſtminſter-hall into a more commodious place, intended to be raiſed in fiſh-yard, contiguous to the ſaid hall. *LE. SJ.* — Fiſh-yard *is a very proper place for the* law courts, *in which all is* fiſh which comes to the net.

On tueſday laſt Will. Kynaſton Eſq; one of the maſters of the high court of Chancery, was unanimouſly elected recorder for Shrewsbury, in the room of Rob. Middleton Eſq; deceaſed. *SJ.*

Yeſterday one Leſter was committed to the Fleet priſon by the judges of the court of common pleas, for a contempt of the court, in endeavouring to corrupt an attorney to ſtop proceedings in the ſaid court. *DJ.* — Leiceſter. *C.*

On thurſday died at Edmonton, in his 67th year, John Gould Eſq; a very eminent Ruſſia merchant, and reputed worth 60,000 l. *DA.* — A few days ago the lady and ſon of Capt. Emmerton, of Shobham in Surry, being in a chaiſe, the horſes ran away with them into a pond, at which the lady being affrighted, jump'd out, and falling under the wheels, was drowned. *DA.*— Yeſterday a cobler ſhot his wife in the head with a muſket, in a diſtiller's ſhop near S Martin's Lane, ſo that ſhe expired ſoon after, and he was immediately ſecured. *DP.*

They write from Bagborough in Somerſetſhire, that on tueſday laſt was buried from that place at Lydiard S. Laurence, Mrs. Jane Keene, a maiden gentlewoman, aged 92: ſhe order'd by will four men (each near forty, who had never kiſs'd a woman) for her bearers; three violins, and other inſtruments of muſic, were to play all the way before her to the pariſh church where ſhe was buried, which was at leaſt a mile and half; ſhe gave large directions for victuals and drink, and no one was to wear mourning, or ſhew the leaſt concern; her corpſe was attended by at leaſt four thouſand people, who ſeem'd punctually to obſerve the latter part of her will; and the bells of both pariſhes rang all the day: ſhe once deſign'd ſix virgins ſhould dance round her grave: the corpſe was reſted on a large common, half-way between the two pariſhes, and thoſe pſalms ſung and play'd by the muſick which were afterwards perform'd in the ſame manner in the church. She died poſſeſs'd of a plentiful fortune, which ſhe left to her poor relations *LE.*

My lord mayor's ſpeech to the common council. —— There is a bill depending in the Houſe of commons (a copy of which I have procured) laying an inland duty on tobacco; which duty, it is univerſally agreed, will prove extremely detrimental to the trade and commerce of this great city, as well as to that of the whole nation. And as the high ſtation which I have the honour to be in, obliges me to be watchful over every thing that may affect the intereſt of my fellow-citizens; I ſhould think myſelf wanting in my duty, if I neglected to call you together on this extraordinary occaſion, that you might have an opportunity to deliberate on an affair of ſuch importance, wherein our liberty and our property are ſo eſſentially concerned. *Craftſman.*

MONDAY, *Ap.* 16. Yeſterday the rev Dr. Bernard preached before their majeſties, his royal highneſs the prince, and the three eldeſt princeſſes. *C. DJ. DA.*

The ſame day being the birth-day of his royal highneſs the duke, when he entered into his 13th year their majeſties received the compliments from ſeveral of the nobility and quality. *C. DP.* — Being born at Leiceſter-houſe, April 15, 1721. *DA.* — Who enter'd into his 14th year. *P.*

The 9th day of June is fix'd for the court's removing to Hampton court, and Aug. 1. to Windſor, in which month the prince of Orange will be inſtalled knight of the garter, he being to have the late earl of Pembroke's blue garter. *DP.*

On friday laſt about 4 in the afternoon, the right hon. Phil. Stanhope, earl of Cheſterfield, knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, and one of his majeſty's moſt hon. privy council, reſign'd his white ſtaff, as lord ſteward of the houſhold, into the hands of his grace the duke of Grafton, who carried it immediately to his majeſty.—— The ſame day the right hon. Hugh Forteſcue, baron Clinton, knight of the Bath, reſigned his places of one of the gentlemen of his majeſty's bed-chamber, and lord lieutenant of the county of Devon. And yeſterday William earl Cowper kiſs'd the king's hand for the place of gentleman of the bed-chamber in his room. *DP. DA.* — The right hon. the earl of Albermarle kiſs'd his majeſty's hand, on his being appointed lord of the bed-chamber in the room of the lord Clinton. *P.* — General Wills, general Wade, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction, have reſigned their poſts. *DJ.* — As to this laſt article we were miſinform'd *DJ.*

Laſt ſaturday morning Tho Hanmer Eſq; was married at the new chapel in Spring garden to miſs Percival, eldeſt daughter of the right hon the lord viſc. Percival. *DP.*

Laſt friday Mr. Brooks, a noted tobacconiſt in Birchin-lane, being diſordered in his ſenſes, cut his throat. *P.* — On thurſday night; and ſtabb'd himſelf in ſeveral parts of his body, at his lodgings at Kenſington, and died on friday morning. *DP. DA.*

TUESDAY, *Ap.* 16. They write from Briſtol, Coventry, Nottingham, and Saram, that the expreſſions of their joy at receiving the news, that the excile bill was poſtpon'd, were very extraordinary. At Briſtol the news arrived at 11 on thurſday night, and the bells began to ring on friday morning, and continued all that day, and evening. *P.* — The merchants were ſo eager to communicate the news, that there was knocking at doors and viſiting all night long, and the coffee-houſes and ſtreets were as full of people as at noon-day. *DA.* — Large bonfires were lighted throughout the city and ſuburbs, and large barrels of ale given to the populace. At the bonfire before the excile office, an effigie was burnt by the mob, as was another at that in Queen's ſquare. *P.*

We hear from New-market, that on friday laſt Mr. Panton's *Vulcan*, being taken lame, paid 150 guineas forfeit to the duke of Bolton's *Syphax*. *C. DP.*

WEDNESDAY, *Ap.* 18. Yeſterday at a general court of the South-ſea company, a petition to the parliament for converting 3 fourths of the capital ſtock into redeemable annuities at 4 per cent. was unanimouſly agreed to. *P.* — The other fourth to be a trading ſtock. *DJ.*

The ſame day was held the annual meeting of the clergy of this city at Sion college, when an excellent ſermon was preached at S. Alphage's, by the rev. Dr. Spateman, their late preſident: an elegant entertainment was made at Sion college, and they choſe the rev. Dr. Watſon preſident for the enſuing year. *DP.*

The hon. truſtees for ſettling the colony of Georgia received a letter on monday from James Oglethorp Eſq; with an account, that all the families were in good health,

and that they had marked out a place for building a town, to be called Savanah. *Df.*

Yeſterday 60 felons were carried from Newgate, and put on board for America. *DA.* — Upwards of 60. *C.* — 77. *P.*

Liverpool, Ap. 13. On the news of the exciſe bill being poſtponed, the day was ſpent in ringing of bells, wearing gilt cockades on leaf tobacco, under which was written, *No exciſe*, ſhips colours diſplayed, drinking healths, &c. *P.*

Exon, Ap. 13. Laſt ſaturday Jones and his helpmate ſtood in the pillory at Topſham, and were ſeverely pelted. Near the concluſion, the woman received a blow on the head, which made her topple o'er the ſtage; but, having one of her legs by a chain committed to the charge of her husband's, was preſerved from the ground, and afforded a very comical and diverting ſpectacle to the mob, who incontinently fell a bombaſting her as ſhe hung. *C.*

From the PEGASUS *in Grub-ſtreet.*

A Dialogue between F. WALSINGHAM Eſq; and A——n P—— Eſq;

W. WHAT a ſtrange ſtory's this: Of yours what a job hear I?
Let me tell you, this act was a *publick robbery*:
Tranſported you ſhould be to *Tobacco* plantations.
P. By what law, I beſeech you? W. By the *law of nations.*
By the *Roman law* too: read over *Legem Juliam,*
You'll ſee what a learned Civilian I truly am.
P. But this very *law* you ſo patly have hit on,
Can have nothing to do with any *Free Briton.*
W. But I hope ſoon it will: for when ſo injurious
The *common council* is —— P. Pray be not ſo furious:
For were this law reviv'd, it would give you the *ſtatus:*
For how can you be pay'd, when there's no *Peculatus?*

DACTYL.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THURSDAY, *Ap.* 12. — *Milan, Mar.* 18. We have a current report, that the court of Spain demands of the emperor the reſtitution of Rocca-Gulielma in the kingdom of Naples, which is reckon'd a fund of 260,000 crowns. *DP.*

Naples, Mar. 24. We hear from Calabria, that the territory of Caſa Nova ſunk 20 feet into the earth, without throwing down a houſe. The inhabitants having notice by a prodigious noiſe in the air preceding the accident ſome minutes, happily eſcaped into the fields, and only five perſons had the misfortune to be kill'd. *DA.*

BOOKS and PAMPHLETS publiſhed ſince our laſt.

5. The vintner and tobacconiſt's advocate, &c. Pr. 1s.
A ſecond letter to Sir Rob. Walpole: by Char. Forman Eſq; Pr. 1s.
Seaſonable reflections, occaſion'd by the bills relating to wines and tobacco. Pr. 6d.
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A letter from a merchant of London to a member, &c. Pr. 6d.
6. The ſtatutes at large concerning election of members.
A vindication of the biſhop of London's 3d paſtoral letter.
7. The hiſtorical regiſter: N° 69.
A candid anſwer to a letter from a member of parliament. Pr. 6d.
10. The female politician: a novel. Pr. 1s. 6d.
A new Latin grammar: by John Clarke. Pr. 1s. 6d.
Biſhop of Litchfield's Sermon before the ſociety for propagating the goſpel: Feb. 16.
The lady's magazine for March. Pr. 1s.
11. A reply to the vindication of the repreſentation of the tobacco planters caſe. Pr. 1s.
Obſervations on the life of Cicero.
A diſſertation concerning the unlawfulneſs of uſing horſes and chariots in war among the Jews. Pr. 1s.
Love without artifice. *An artifice, called* Curliſm.
12. The life and character of Dr. Swift. Pr. 1s.
An hiſtorical account of taxes, &c. Pr. 5s.
French exciſe, &c. Pr. 1s.
13. Advice to Sappho, occaſioned by her verſes, &c. Pr. 6d.
The political ſtate of Great Britain: for March.
16. A new eſſay on muſcular motion: by Browne Langriſh, ſurgeon. Pr. 2s.
The proceedings at the Old Baily Ap. 4—7.
Addition: a poem. Pr. 6d.
17. A letter from a layman to the author of a ſermon by a layman on Jan. 30. Pr. 6d,

We deſire, that the advertiſements deſigned for this paper may be ſent before twelve of the clock on tueſdays, otherwiſe they cannot be inſerted.

On Wedneſday Stocks were

South Sea Stock was 102 1 qr. Ditto Annuity 111 1 8th. to 1 qr. for the Opening. Bank 148 1 half to 3 qrs. without the Dividend. Bank Circulation 6l. 7s. 6d. Premium. India 160 5 8ths. 161 for Opening. Three per Cent. Annuity 102. Royal Exchange Aſſurance 106 1 half. London ditto, 13 3 qrs. for the Opening. York-Buildings no Transfer. African 35. Engliſh Copper 1l. 18s. Welch ditto, 1l. 1s. South-Sea Bonds 2l. 14s. Premium. India ditto, 5l. 8s. Three per Cent. ditto, 3l. 4s.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

This Day is publiſhed,

POEMS on the principal FESTIVALS and FASTS of the Church of England.

I. On the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary; commonly called Lady-Day, March 25.

II. On the Nativity of our Saviour, or Birth-Day of Chriſt; commonly called Chriſtmas-Day, December 25.

III. On the Circumciſion of Chriſt, being New Year's-Day, January 1.

IV. On the Epiphany, or Manifeſtation of Chriſt to the Gentiles, January 6.

V. On the Preſentation of Chriſt in the Temple, commonly called The Purification of the Virgin Mary, February 2.

VI. On Aſh-Wedneſday, and the Lent-Faſt.

VII. On the Day of our Bleſſed Saviour's Crucifixion, commonly called Good-Friday.

VIII. On Eaſter-Day, the great Feſtival of our Lord and Saviour's Reſurrection from the Dead.

IX. On the Aſcenſion of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, commoly called Holy Thurſday.

X. On Whitſunday, being the great Feſtival of the Deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt, ſometimes called Pentecoſt, as being fifty Days after Eaſter.

XI. On Trinity-Sunday, being the Lord's Day next after Whit-Sunday.

With PRAYERS for the ſaid Feſtivals and Faſts.

Deſigned for the Inſtruction and Benefit of humble and ſerious Chriſtians. By DANIEL HALLOWS, A.M. Rector of Gilſton in Hertfordſhire.

Printed for J. Wilford, behind the Chapter-Houſe in St. Paul's Church-Yard. Price 1s. ſtitch'd; or 1s. 6d. bound.

Laſt Saturday was publiſhed,

NUMB. XVIII. of

The WEEKLY MISCELLANY,

GIVING

AN ACCOUNT of the RELIGION, MORALITY, and LEARNING of the PRESENT TIMES. With OCCURRENCES Foreign and Domeſtick.

By RICHARD HOOKER, of the Temple, Eſq;

This Number contains,

I. Seaſonable Obſervations on the Layman's Sermon, pretended to be preached at Lincoln's-Inn Jan. 30. and on its Supplement. In which the two faſhionable Topicks of the Power and Wealth of the Clergy of the Church of England are conſider'd.

II. A Continuation of Father Labat's Hiſtorical Relation of the Kingdoms of Congo, Angola, and Matamba, begun in our laſt.

III. A curious Copy of Verſes in Latin and Engliſh, occaſion'd by a Gentleman, Heir to a great Eſtate, in love with a Lady adorn'd with all Perfections, and endow'd with a handſome Fortune, but not anſwerable to his Eſtate.

IV. The moſt material Foreign Advices.

V. Books publiſhed ſince our laſt.

VI A remarkable Letter from Ireland, giving an Account of a Vulcano there.

VII. The moſt remarkable Domeſtic Occurrences; Preferments, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane; H. Whitridge, the Corner of Caſtle-Alley in Cornhill; and J. Chrichley, at the London Gazette, Charing Croſs.

N. B. This Paper contains a complete Series of the moſt material Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic, as well as Original Compoſitions on ſuch choſen and important Subjects as may lay Claim to the preſent Attention of the Publick; and a conſtant and early Account of the uſeful Learning publiſh'd both at Home and Abroad.

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NUMBER. XI.

From *Saturday April* 14. to *Saturday Ap.* 21.

(*To be continued Weekly,*) *of*

THE BEE: Or, UNIVERSAL WEEKLY PAMPHLET.

Containing Something to hit every Man's Taſte and Principles, viz. an Abridgment of every thing material, and all tality. In a Word, laying before the Reader at one View, for an Expence which does not amount to a Penny a Day, a Weekly State of Wit, Learning, Politicks, News, and Buſineſs.

This Number contains, among other curious Particulars,

I. A Letter from a Gentleman at Paris to his Friend in England, containing an Account of the preſent French Court, and the characters of the principal Perſons therein: An original Piece, which was never before printed.

II. When ever a Senate or Parliament grows corrupt, the People are Slaves.

III. A certain M——r of the H——e of Co———ns charged with having lately committed a public Robbery.

IV. An Account of the late Proceedings of many Dealers in that Staple Commodity of this Kingdom called Dullneſs.

V. Foreign Affairs, and Political Reflections.

VI. Domeſtic Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection, being as ample an Account of all Domeſtic Occurrences, as is to be found in any Journal.

VII. An exact Liſt, for the Uſe of Merchants, of all ſuch Veſſels as ſail from, or come into any of our Home Ports.

VIII. A Deſcription of a burning Vulcano in Ireland, in a Letter to the Biſhop of K——m——c.

IX. The State of Litterature in Foreign Parts.

X. Cloe's Chamber-pot, a Poem, in Imitation of Milton.

——— *Furatque Novos decerpere flores.* LUCRET.

Printed by W. Barton, in St. John's Lane, near Hicks's-Hall: Where all Letters directed to the Authors of the BEE (Poſt-paid) are taken in. And ſold by E. Nutt, at the Royal-Exchange; C. Ward at the Ship in Fleet-ſtreet; R. Chandler at the Flower-de-luce, and A. Dodd at the Peacock, both without Temple-Bar; J. Jolliffe, in St. James's-ſtreet; and all Booktellers in Town and Country: And ſhall be left every Saturday at any Perſon's Houſe in London and Weſtminſter where deſired; and forwarded to Members of Parliament and other Gentlemen in the Country, at 6s. 6d. per Quarter, upon Notice left at any of the above-mentioned Places.

N. B. The Plan of this Pamphlet at large may be ſeen at the above-mentioned Places; where may be had any of the former Numbers.

Juſt publiſhed,

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[Price TWO SHILLINGS]

PHyſical and Philoſophical REMARKS on Dr. DOVER's late Pamphlet, entitled, The Ancient Phyſician's LEGACY to his Country: Together with ſome Animadverſions on his ſcurrilous Treatment of the Profeſſors of Phyſick in general. With a Word or two on the Uſefulneſs of his Legacy to all private Families. Wherein is likewiſe ſhewn, that the Enthuſiaſt and the Empirick is not upon ſo good a Foot as the Scholar and the Phyſician; that the former acts upon Uncertainties, and the latter upon ſure Rules and Obſervations. To which is added, an Account of the remarkable Caſes of two Patients, who lately fell under a certain Doctor's Care. With a particular Caſe of the Author's, on the Uſe of the Bark in ſtopping Mortifications. By H. BRADLEY, Surgeon.

A Teſtament is of force after Men are dead: otherwiſe it is of no Strength at all while the Teſtator liveth, Heb. ix. 17.

Eſt genus hominum, qui eſſe primos ſe omnium rerum volunt, nec ſunt. TERENT.

Printed for C. Rivington, at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

This Day is publiſhed,

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Last Saturday was published,

NUMBER VI.

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Where may be had the preceeding Numbers.

In a few Days will be publiſhed,

The Reaſonableneſs and Excellency of Abraham's *Faith, in offering up his Son.*

A SERMON preach'd before the Univerſity of Oxford, at St. Mary's, on Sunday Decemb. 10. 1732. To which are added, Some Remarks upon Mr. Chubb's Caſe of Abraham. By Edward Stone, M. A. Fellow of Wadham College.

Oxford: Printed at the Theatre for Richard Clements; and are to be ſold by John, James, and Paul Knapton, and Charles Rivington, Bookſellers in Ludgate-ſtreet and St. Paul's Church-Yard, London.

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Numb. IV.

(*By* JER. BATLEY, *at the* Dove *in* Pater-noſter-Row,) *of*

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The Author living in France, is under a Neceſſity of concealing his Name; which is obſerved, to obviate the Objection of thoſe who ſcruple an anonymous Author.

The Whole is compiled from the beſt Authorities in general, which are conſtantly quoted at the Foot of the Page; and is not inferior to any Hiſtory in the French Tongue.

Numb. V. is in the Preſs, and will be ſpeedily publiſhed.

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IV. Sarah Malcom's Trial at large, and the Paper ſhe deliver'd to Mr. Piddington.

V. Poetry: Advice to a young Lady; to Mr. P——, a Satire; the Counſellor; the retired Patriot; to Dr. Friend; the 38th Chapter of Job paraphras'd; on the Buſto's in the Queen's Hermitage; on a young lady's breaking a Drinking-glaſs, &c.

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